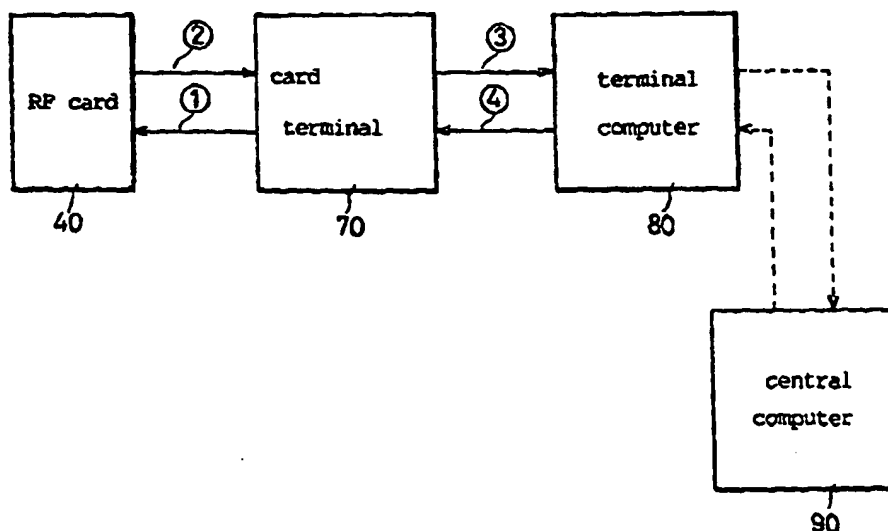




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(54) Title: NON-CONTACTING TYPE RADIO FREQUENCY RECOGNIZING CREDIT CARD SYSTEM



(57) Abstract

A non-contacting type radio frequency recognizing credit card system is disclosed. In the conventional credit card system, the card recognition is carried out by contactingly inserting a credit card (40) into a card reader which is connected to a card managing company. Therefore, the card may be damaged, and the card recognition time is extended. The non-contacting type radio frequency recognizing credit card system according to the present invention includes: an RF card (40) for being activated by receiving radio frequency from a card terminal (70) so as to transmit its own card number to the card terminal through a radio frequency; the card terminal radiating a radio frequency to induce an electric generation in the RF card, and the card terminal transmitting a card number data (received through a radio frequency) to a wire-connected terminal computer (80); and the terminal computer reading the card number data from the card terminal to make an inquiry into a black list, to make a decision for issuing an approval of a transaction or a denying of the transaction, and to transmit the result of the decision to the card terminal.

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NON-CONTACTING TYPE RADIO FREQUENCY
RECOGNIZING CREDIT CARD SYSTEM

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to a credit card system, and more specifically, to a non-contacting type radio frequency recognizing credit card system in which a credit card inquiry is possible in a state with a credit card not contacted with a card reader, and in
10 which the credit card inquiry time and the data exchange time between a credit card and a card reader are drastically reduced.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART

15 Generally, a credit card possessor can buy commodities and services without paying cash under the guarantee of the credit card managing company, and also can carry out non-passbook transactions with a bank through a cash payment apparatus.

20 The size of the credit card has been determined as 3.375 inches length, 2.125 inches width and 0.03 inches thickness internationally so that they can be used worldwidely through subscribed stores. The data for judging on the authenticity of the credit card holder
25 are stored in the magnetic strip of the credit card and in the card managing company. Upon verifying the data, the subscribed store approves the transaction.

FIGs. 1A and 1B illustrate the basic external appearance of a credit card.

30 As shown in these drawings, a credit card 10 has a frontal face 20 on which there are shown a card number 21 consisting of 16 Arabian numerals, a name 22 of the card owner, an expiry date 23 of the card, a name 24 of the card issuing company, a logo 25 of the card
35 issuing company, letters "local" or "international" 26,

and a hologram 27 as the means for preventing illegal copying of the credit card.

In the rear face 30 of credit card, there are shown a magnetic strip 32 which stores the identification
5 of the card owner, the paying passbook account number, and the validity of the credit card.

In case where a commodity or a service is to be paid by using such a credit card, the credit card is inserted into a card reader, so that the magnetic strip
10 of the credit card would pass contactingly through the card reader. The credit card number thus read by the card reader is transmitted from the card reader through an electric line (telephone line) to the credit card managing company. The credit card managing company checks on the
15 payment limit and on the existence or absence of dishonored transactions, and it transmits an approval number or a disapproval number to the card inquiry terminal.

However, the above described conventional card
20 inquiry system takes too much time (several seconds or several scores of seconds) in completing the card inquiry. Such a time consumption in the conventional system has been a serious impediment in broadening the area of the credit card utilization.

25 Another problem in the conventional system is that credit cards are apt to be damaged and thus the reading errors in the card reader are very frequent.

In the conventional system, the card reader reads the data of the magnetic strip by contacting with
30 the magnetic strip, which may shorten the life of a credit card. When a credit card passes through a card reader, if the passing speed is too fast or too slow, then reading errors are occurred, and if the such an errors are repeated, the magnetic strip would be worn out and
35 consequently the life of a credit card would be shortened.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is intended to overcome the above described disadvantages of the conventional system, and therefore, an object of the present invention is to provide a non-contacting type radio frequency recognizing card (hereinafter "RF card") system, so that the card reader may read the information in the card in a non-contacting manner. In the present invention, the information can be exchanged between a credit card and a card reader without being contacted with each other.

Another object of the present invention is to reduce the card-reading time drastically, so that a credit card may be used to pay traffic fares or the like which requires the card-reading time to be extremely short.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a no-battery type RF credit card. In the present invention, the card information can be exchanged between the card and a card reader without battery in the card.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a RF credit card comprising advanced payment function, in which a part of the IC memory of the RF credit card is designated as an area for storing a certain amount of money so as to incorporate an advance payment function, thereby making it possible to carry out off-line services.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide an RF credit card system in which a part of the IC memory of the credit card is designated as an area for debit card system, thereby providing an instant payment function.

In achieving the above objects, the non-

contacting type radio frequency recognizing credit card system according to the present invention includes:

an RF card for being activated by receiving radio frequency from a card terminal so as to transmit
5 its own card number to the card terminal;

the card terminal which is radiating a radio frequency to induce an electric generation in the RF card, and is transmitting a card number data to a terminal computer; and

10 the terminal computer reading the card number data from the card terminal to make an inquiry to a black list (B/L), and to make a decision for issuing an approval of a transaction or a disapproval of the transaction, and to transmit the result of the decision
15 to the card terminal.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above objects and other advantages of the present invention will become more apparent by describing
20 in detail the preferred embodiment of the present invention with reference to the attached drawings in which:

FIGS. 1A and 1B illustrate the frontal face and
25 the rear face of the usual credit card;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing the constitution of the non-contacting type radio frequency recognizing credit card system according to the present invention;

30 FIG. 3 illustrates the internal structure of the non-contacting type radio frequency recognizing credit card (RF card) according to the present invention;

FIG. 4 illustrates the internal structure of another embodiment of the RF card according to the present
35 invention;

FIG. 5 is a block diagram showing the internal structure of the RF card according to the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a block diagram showing the constitution of the card terminal according to the present invention; and

FIG. 7 illustrates the constitution of a subway fare collecting system as an example of the application of the present invention.

10

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

FIG. 2 is a schematic view showing the constitution of the system of the present invention. As shown in this drawing, the system of the present invention includes an RF card 40, a card terminal 70 and a terminal computer 80.

The card terminal 70 radiates a radio frequency through an antenna continuously or periodically to supply power to the RF card 40. Further the card terminal 70 reads a card number from the RF card 40, and transmits the received data to the terminal computer 80. And, conversely, the card terminal 70 receives data from the terminal computer 80, and transmits the data received from the terminal computer 80 to the RF card 40.

The terminal computer 80 receives card number data from the card terminal 70, and makes an inquiry for the data to a black list so as to make an immediate decision on an approval or disapproval of a transaction. The terminal computer 80, in the meantime, transmits the RF card transaction details to a central computer 90 periodically, and receives an updated black list from the central computer 90 to store it in itself.

As the terminal computer 80, a personal computer will be sufficient in most cases.

FIG. 3 illustrates the internal structure of the

RF card according to the present invention. As shown in this drawing, between a frontal face 20 and a magnetic strip 32, i.e., within the RF card 40, there is disposed an antenna coil 60 which consists of many turns
5 of a thin wire concentrically coiled. There is further disposed an integrated circuit 50 which is connected to the antenna coil 60.

The antenna coil 60 and the integrated circuit (IC) 50 are thin enough not to cause a deformation to the
10 standard size of the RF card 40.

FIG. 4 illustrates the internal structure of another embodiment of the RF card 40 according to the present invention. Here, the antenna coil 60 is wound around the inner edges of the card several times, and the
15 IC 50 is disposed somewhere within the antenna coil 60.

FIG. 5 is a block diagram showing the internal structure of the IC 50 which is installed within the RF card according to the present invention. As shown in this drawing, the IC 50 is divided into an RF interface
20 section 51, a control section 56 and a memory section 58.

The RF interface section 51 includes: a rectifier 52 for rectifying the voltage induced in the antenna 60; a modem 53 for demodulating and modulating the card data received and transmitted to and from the
25 antenna 60; a voltage stabilizer 54 for supplying a stabilized voltage to the respective components of the IC; and a clock generator 55 for clocking an arithmetic controller.

The control section 56 includes an arithmetic
30 controller 57 having a serial/parallel mutual converting circuit, a RAM and a ROM.

The memory section 58 includes an EEPROM 59 for electrically recording and erasing the data. A part of the memory of the EEPROM 59 is allocated to the area for
35 storing some small amount of money for advance payment

and/or to the area for debit card for instant payment, thereby providing an advance payment and/or instant payment function to the RF card.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram showing the constitution of the card terminal according to the present invention. As shown in this drawing, the card terminal includes: a main control module 71; an RF card communication module 72 for radiating radio frequency so as to activate the RF card 40 and to exchange the data, being connected to the main control module 71; a transaction-detail-storing module 74 for storing the details of the transactions with the RF card; a terminal computer communication module 75 for exchanging the data with the terminal computer 80; and a user interface module 76 including a display for displaying the transaction amounts of the RF card user, and a key pad 78 for inputting a secret number to prevent stealing.

The card terminal 70 is further able to include a B/L data storing module 73, in which the black list is stored, and into which the RF card data is directly enquired, and therefore, a transaction approval or disapproval can be instantly issued.

The B/L data storing module 73 updates the B/L data periodically or upon demands.

The system of the present invention constituted as above will now be described as to its operation referring to FIGs. 2 to 6.

The RF card 40 according to the present invention is a no-battery card in which the card receives power from outside through the antenna coil 60, so as to operate in a non-contacting manner.

If the RF card 40 is approached to a certain distance to the card terminal 70, the radio frequency radiated periodically or continuously by the RF card

communication module (antenna) of the card terminal 70 induces voltages in the antenna coil 60 of the RF card 40. These voltages are used as a power for driving the RF card (Path ① of FIG. 2).

5 The effective distance between the RF card and the card terminal 70, within which power can be effectively supplied, is variable depending on shape of the antenna coil 60. In view of the card usability, safety and security, however, about 100 mm is desirable.

10 The voltage induced in the antenna coil 60 of the RF card 40 is supplied to the IC 50 to be rectified by the rectifier 52 of the RF interface section 51 and to be stabilized by the voltage stabilizer 54. And this rectified and stabilized voltage drives the arithmetic
15 control circuit of the IC 50.

 The arithmetic controller 57 modulates the card number data by means of the modem 53, and transmits the modulated data through the antenna coil 60 to the card terminal 70 (Path ② of FIG. 2).

20 The RF card communication module 72 of the card terminal 70 carries out the functions of data accessing, data encoding and data decoding (modulation and demodulation) in relation with the RF interface section 51 of the RF card 40 for communication with the RF card 40.

25 Thereafter, the main control module 71 of the card terminal 70 transmits the received card number data to the terminal computer 80, so that the terminal computer 80 may make an inquiry of the received card number data to the black list (Path ③ of FIG. 2). After
30 the card number inquiry, the terminal computer 80 transmits an approval or a disapproval of the transaction to the card terminal 70 (Path ④ of FIG. 2).

 The time consumed for the card inquiry (Paths ① - ④) is not more than 3 ms, which owes to the fact that
35 CMOS devices are used in the IC of the RF card.

The terminal computer 80 periodically receives the updated black list from the central computer, and transmits the transaction amounts of the approved transactions to the central computer 90, so that the transaction amounts may be billed to the user of the card.

Meanwhile, in case where the B/L data storing module 73 is installed in the card terminal 70 itself, the Paths ③ and ④ in which the card number which is read by the card terminal for a black list inquiry is transmitted to the terminal computer 80 and the inquiry results are received can be skipped, and therefore, the time for the card inquiry would be more shortened.

In this case also, the B/L data in the B/L data storing module 73 of the card terminal 70 has to be updated periodically or intermittently through the terminal computer 80.

If the RF card is to be used to pay fares of vehicles or to be used as a passport to be admitted in a restricted area, the card inquiry has to be completed in an extremely short period of time.

In order to meet this requirement, the card use data of the individual card possessor, such as when using a traffic means, the boarding time and the riding interval, have to be stored in the individual card. Otherwise, the numerous data of the individual cards have to be handled by the central traffic control computer simultaneously in an extremely short period of time, which is impossible. That's why the card payment system has not been applied to the traffic means yet.

However, the RF card of the present invention makes it possible to apply credit card payment system to traffic means. The procedure for this is as follows. The RF card 40 which is driven by receiving a radio frequency power from the card terminal 70 transmits the card number through the internal antenna coil 60 to the card terminal

70. Then the card terminal 70 receives the card number through the RF card communication module 72, and transmits the data to the terminal computer 80 so as to make an inquiry.

5 If the terminal computer 80 finds that the relevant card number does not belong to a B/L group, then the terminal computer 80 makes a decision of approval, and the current boarding time data and the relevant terminal ID number data are transmitted through the RF
10 card communication module 72 of the card terminal 70 to the RF card through a radio frequency.

 The RF card 40 receives through the antenna coil 60 the current boarding time data and the terminal ID number data which have been transmitted by the card
15 terminal 70. Then the data are demodulated by the modem 53, and are stored in the EEPROM 59 in accordance with the transmission method of the arithmetic controller 57. This procedure is completed within several scores of ms.

 Here, at the boarding terminal of the traffic
20 means, the approval of the transaction is decided based only upon the inquiry into the black list, and therefore, the card inquiry and the handling time can be drastically reduced.

 Further, at the getting-off terminal of the
25 traffic means, the boarding data recorded on the RF card are read to determine the amount of fare based on the boarding distance and time. Therefore, the card inquiry and the handling time are as short as at the time of boarding.

30 In the meantime, the system of the present invention includes the functions of advance payment card for payment of highway tolls, bus fares, recreation facility fares and the like. For this purpose, a part of the chip memory of the RF card can be allocated as a small
35 amount storing area.

Using as an advance payment card, the card terminal 70 has only to check the card by itself without transmitting information to other terminal. And therefore, in this case, the cost and time for system constructing can be a lot saved.

FIG. 7 illustrates the constitution of a subway fare collecting system as an example of the application of the present invention. The automatic fare collecting procedure for this case will be described below.

If a person who is to ride the subway makes the RF card 40 approached (about 10 cm) to the card terminal 70 which is attached on the subway gate 81, the RF card 40 receives power from the radio frequency of the card terminal 70 to activate the IC of the RF card 40. Then the RF card 40 transmits its own card number to the RF card communication module 72 (antenna) of the card terminal 70.

This card number is transmitted to the terminal computer 80 which carries out the summarizations for each subway station. Then the terminal computer 80 makes an inquiry for the card number into the black list, and thus, a transaction approval or a transaction disapproval is determined.

If the transaction is approved, the terminal computer which carries out the summarizations for each subway station transmits the boarding station data (the name of the subway station and the starting time) to the card terminal 70 which is installed on the subway gate 81. Then the card terminal 70 in turn transmits the same data to the RF card 40 through the radio frequency, and at the same time, makes the gate opened, while a display of the card terminal displays the already used amount for the month.

Meanwhile, if the card terminal 70 is provided with a B/L data storing module 73 as shown with the dotted

lines in FIG. 6, then the card inquiry time is shortened, and the construction of the system becomes simple. In this case as in the above described case, updated B/L data are supplied from the card managing
5 company to the B/L data storing module 73 so as to update it.

Upon arriving to the destination station, if the user of the RF card 40 makes the RF card 40 approached to the card terminal 70 of the subway gate to
10 within a certain distance (10 cm), then the RF card 40 is activated by the radio frequency of the card terminal, so that the card number data and the boarding station data would be transmitted through the card terminal 70 to the terminal computer 80.

15 Based on the received data, the terminal computer of the destination station calculates the fare to settle the account. Then the terminal computer makes the total used amount displayed on the display of the subway station gate, and the same data are transmitted to the RF
20 card to be stored there.

The terminal computer 80 which carries out the summarizations for each subway station receives the black list of the day from the card managing company 110 through the central computer 90 periodically or intermittently to
25 update the black list. And, the terminal computer 80 transmits the transaction data of the individual cards to the central computer 90.

The central computer 90 summarizes the settled transaction data to transmit it to the card managing
30 company.

The card managing company 110 transfers the amount of the collected subway fares to the bank account of the subway corporation 120 based on the settled results.

35 The data exchanges between the terminal computer

80 and the central computer 90 are carried out independently from the data exchanges between the card terminal 70 and the terminal computer 80. The reason is that it is not necessary for the data exchanges between
5 the terminal computer 80 and the central computer 90 to be carried out in short time, while the data exchanges between the RF card 40 and the card terminal 70 and between the card terminal 70 and the terminal computer 80 should be carried out in a very short time.

10 Actually, the RF card checking time is not longer than 0.1 seconds (100 ms).

 The above described subway fare automatic collection system brings the many advantages. That is, the user gains the advantage of eliminating the
15 inconvenience of buying a ticket, and of carrying out cash. And, the user can enjoy the speedy checking during the passing through the subway gate. Furthermore, the present invention can be applied to other traffic means in common with the subway.

20 From the stand point of subway corporation, the account settling can be carried out in an automatic manner so as to improve the accounting efficiency. Namely, the system of the present invention can save the ticket manufacturing and selling costs, and can promote the
25 passenger handling speed through the rapid checking at the subway gate.

 The system of the present invention also makes it possible to pay the taxi fare by means of the credit card. The off-line credit card paying system for paying
30 the taxi fare is almost same as the subway fare automatic collecting system.

 In applying this system to taxi fare, the only difference is that the terminal computer which is installed at each car belonging to a moving chain system
35 receives the updated black list data through an wireless

telephone line or through an ordinary telephone line at home or at a gas station from a VAN service company. The fare amounts of the approved transactions are automatically transferred through the central computer to the card managing company.

It would be practical, however, for this taxi fare payment system based on credit card to be constituted in the form of off-line system. Particularly, in this taxi fare payment system based on credit card, a simple printer may be connected to the terminal computer, so that receipts can be issued.

By this taxi fare payment system based on credit card, it would be possible to use taxi without cash, and further, other traffic means can be utilized in common with taxi.

According to the present invention as described above, the post payment system can be extended to bus, train, taxi, subway and all other traffic means. Further, through the card recognition method, the RF card of the present invention can be applied to an advance payment method or to a debit card method.

Particularly, because the RF card of the present invention is a no-battery type, the problem that the life expectancy of the card is determined by the life expectancy of the battery is overcome. Therefore, the credit card system of the present invention can be conveniently applied to an electronic identification card, an admittance card for restricted areas, a recreation facility using card, a public telephone card, a highway toll card, a medical insurance card and many other cards.

Further, a magnetic strip may be provided on the RF card of the present invention like the ordinary cards, so that the card may be used in both a contacting manner and non-contacting manner.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A non-contacting type radio frequency
5 recognizing credit card system comprising:
an RF card for being activated by receiving
radio frequency from a card terminal so as to transmit
its own card number to said card terminal by a radio
frequency;
10 said card terminal radiating a radio frequency
to induce an electric generation in said RF card, and
transmitting a card number data (received through a radio
frequency) to a wire-connected terminal computer; and
said terminal computer reading the card number
15 data from said card terminal to make an inquiry to a
black list, to make a decision for issuing an approval of
a transaction or a disapproval of the transaction, and
to transmit the result of the decision to said card
terminal.
20
2. The non-contacting type radio frequency
recognizing credit card system as claimed in claim 1,
wherein, within said RF card, there is disposed an
antenna coil consisting of many turns of a thin wire
25 concentrically coiled, so as to utilize a power
induced on said antenna coil as a power source.
3. The non-contacting type radio frequency
recognizing credit card system as claimed in claim 2,
30 wherein said antenna coil is wound around the inner edges
of said RF card within said card several times, and an
IC is disposed within said antenna coil.
4. The non-contacting type radio frequency
35 recognizing credit card system as claimed in claim 2,

wherein said IC comprises:

an RF interface section including a rectifier, a modem, a voltage stabilizer, and a clock generator;

5 a control section including an arithmetic controller internally having a serial/parallel mutual converting circuit; and

a memory section including an EEPROM for electrically recording and erasing the data.

10

5. The non-contacting type radio frequency recognizing credit card system as claimed in claim 4, wherein a part of the memory of said EEPROM is allocated for storing a small amount of an advance payment and/or
15 for a debit card system.

6. The non-contacting type radio frequency recognizing credit card system as claimed in claim 1, wherein said card terminal comprises:

20 a main control module;

an RF card communication module for exchanging data with said RF card and for activation of said RF card;

a transaction detail storing module; and

25 a terminal computer communication module for exchanging data with said terminal computer.

7. The non-contacting type radio frequency recognizing credit card system as claimed in claim 5, wherein said card terminal comprises: a user interface including a display for displaying used amounts, and a key pad for inputting a user secret code.
30

8. The non-contacting type radio frequency
35 recognizing credit card system as claimed in claim 1,

wherein said terminal computer is connected to a central computer, for updating said black list periodically, and for transmitting transaction information for approved transactions to said card terminal, said central
5 computer being connected to a card managing company.

9. The non-contacting type radio frequency recognizing credit card system as claimed in claim 1, wherein said RF card is provided with a magnetic strip.

10

10. A non-contacting type radio frequency recognizing credit card system comprising:

an RF card for being activated by receiving a radio frequency from a card terminal so as to transmit
15 its own card number to said card terminal through a radio frequency;

said card terminal radiating a radio frequency to induce an electric generation in said RF card, and including a B/L data storing module for making an inquiry
20 for a card number of said RF card into said B/L data so as to decide an approval of the transaction; and

a terminal computer for receiving and summarizing the details of transaction data transmitted from said card terminal to transmit the summarized data
25 to a card managing company, and for receiving updated B/L data from said card managing company to transmit them to said card terminal.

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AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 14 October 1996 (14.10.96);
original claims 2,3 and 7-9 cancelled; original claims 1,4 and 10 amended;
remaining claims unchanged { 3 pages }]

1.(amended) A non-contacting type radio
frequency recognizing credit card system comprising:
5 a batteryless type RF card having an antenna
coil wound around the inner edges of said RF card within
said card several times and an IC disposed within said
antenna coil, and being energized by received radio wave
from a card terminal so as to transmit its own card
10 number to said card terminal by a radio frequency;

said card terminal radiating a radio wave to
generate an induced electromotive force in said RF card,
receiving said card number data by RF, and transmitting
the card number data (received through a radio
15 frequency) to a wire-connected terminal computer for an
inquiry to a black list; and

said terminal computer reading the card number
data from said card terminal to make an inquiry to a
black list which is updated from the central computer
20 periodically or intermittently, to make a decision for
issuing an approval of a transaction or a disapproval of
the transaction, and to transmit the result of the
decision to said card terminal.

25 2.(cancelled)

3.(cancelled)

4.(amended) The non-contacting type radio
frequency recognizing credit card system as claimed in
claim 1, wherein said IC in RF card comprises:

30 an RF interface section including a rectifier,
a modem, a voltage stabilizer, and a clock generator;

a control section including an arithmetic
controller internally having a serial/parallel mutual
converting circuit; and

35 a memory section including an EEPROM for

AMENDED SHEET (ARTICLE 19)

electrically recording and erasing the data.

5 5. The non-contacting type radio frequency recognizing credit card system as claimed in claim 4, wherein a part of the memory of said EEPROM is allocated for storing a small amount of an advance payment and/or for a debit card system.

10 6. The non-contacting type radio frequency recognizing credit card system as claimed in claim 1, wherein said card terminal comprises:

 a main control module;
 an RF card communication module for exchanging data with said RF card and for activation of said RF
15 card;

 a transaction detail storing module; and
 a terminal computer communication module for exchanging data with said terminal computer.

20 7. (cancelled)
 8. (cancelled)
 9. (cancelled)

25 10. (amended) A non-contacting type radio frequency recognizing credit card system comprising:

 a batteryless type RF card having an antenna coil wound around the inner edges of said RF card within said card several times and an IC disposed within said antenna coil, and being energized by received radio wave
30 from a card terminal so as to transmit its own card number to said card terminal by a radio frequency;

 said card terminal radiating a radio wave to generate an induced electromotive force in said RF card, and receiving said card number data by RF, and having a
35 black list data storage module which updated black list

from the central computer through the terminal computer periodically or intermittently, to make a decision for issuing an approval of a transaction or a disapproval of the transaction; and

5 a terminal computer for receiving and summarizing the details of transaction data transmitted from said card terminal to transmit the summarized data to the central computer, and for receiving updated black list data from said central computer to transmit
10 them to said card terminal.

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AMENDED SHEET (ARTICLE 19)

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FIG.1A

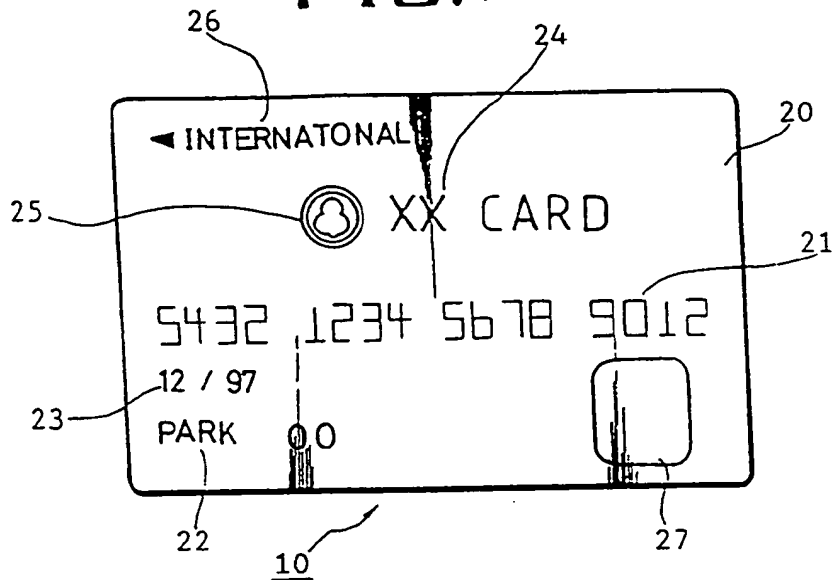
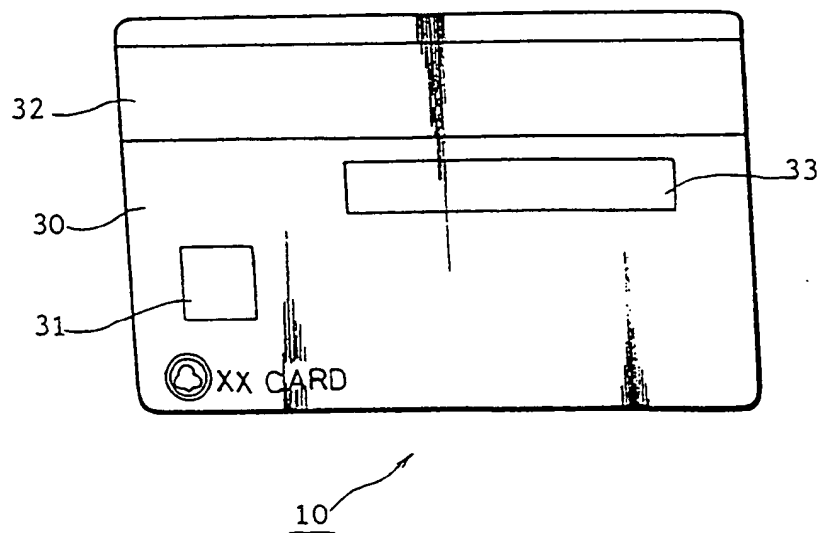
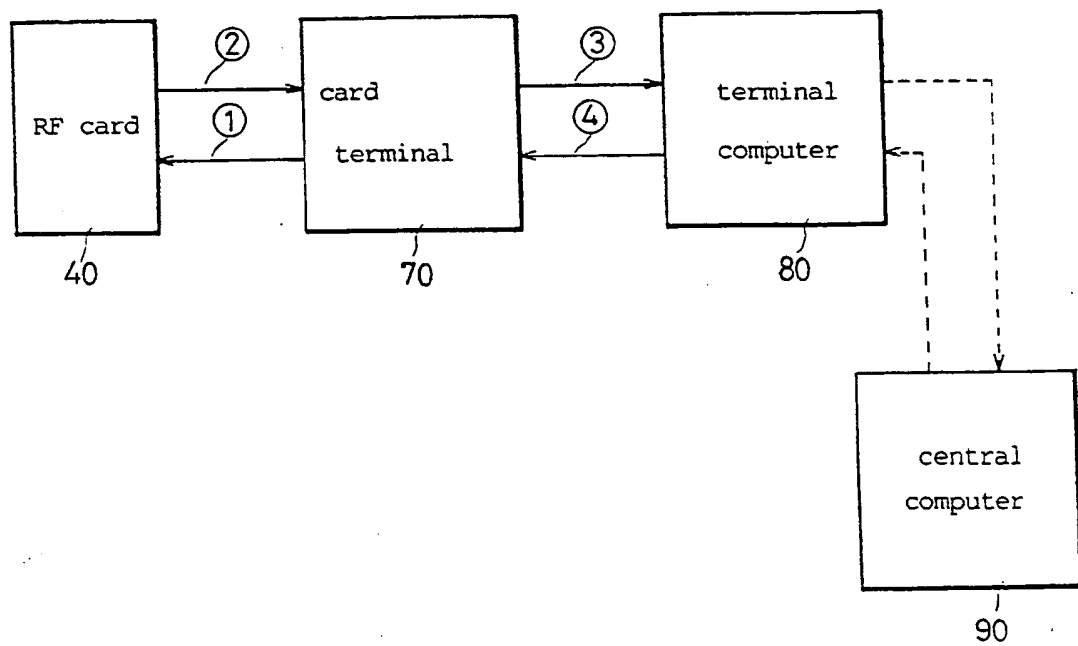


FIG.1B



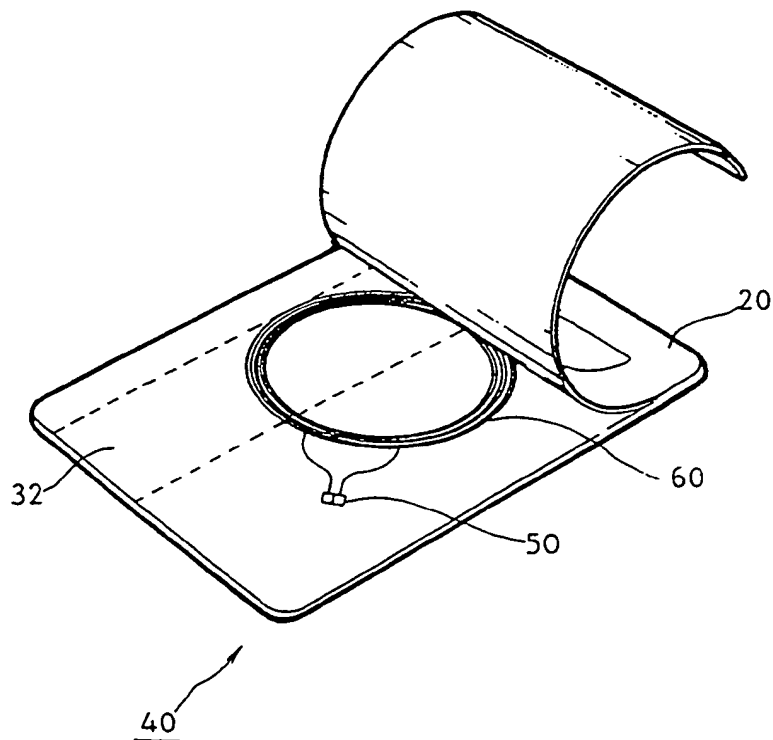
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FIG. 2

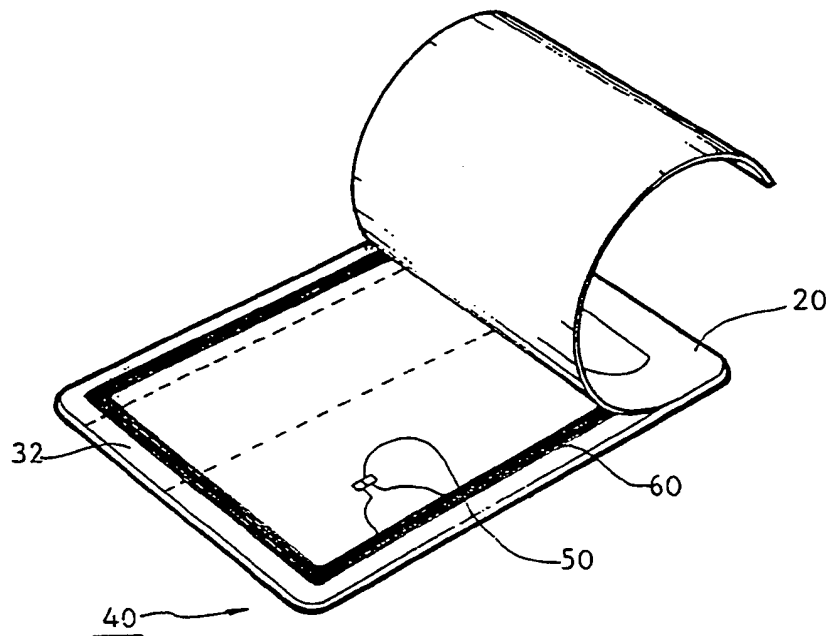


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FIG. 3

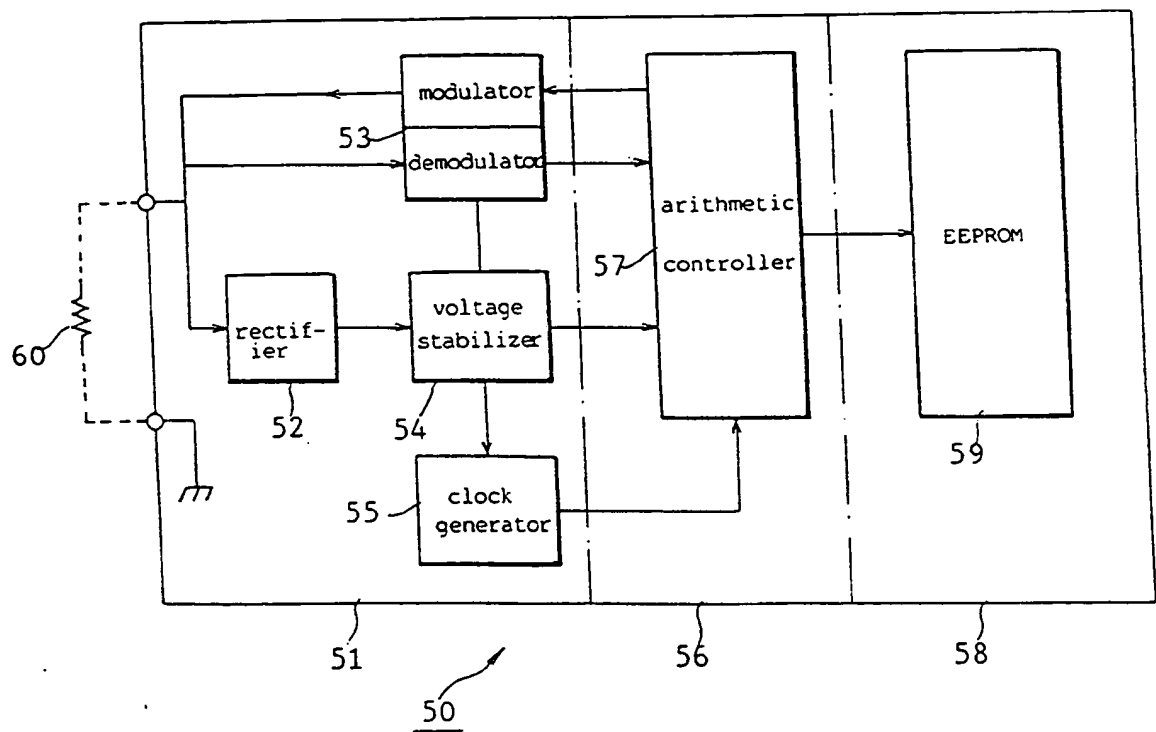


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FIG. 4

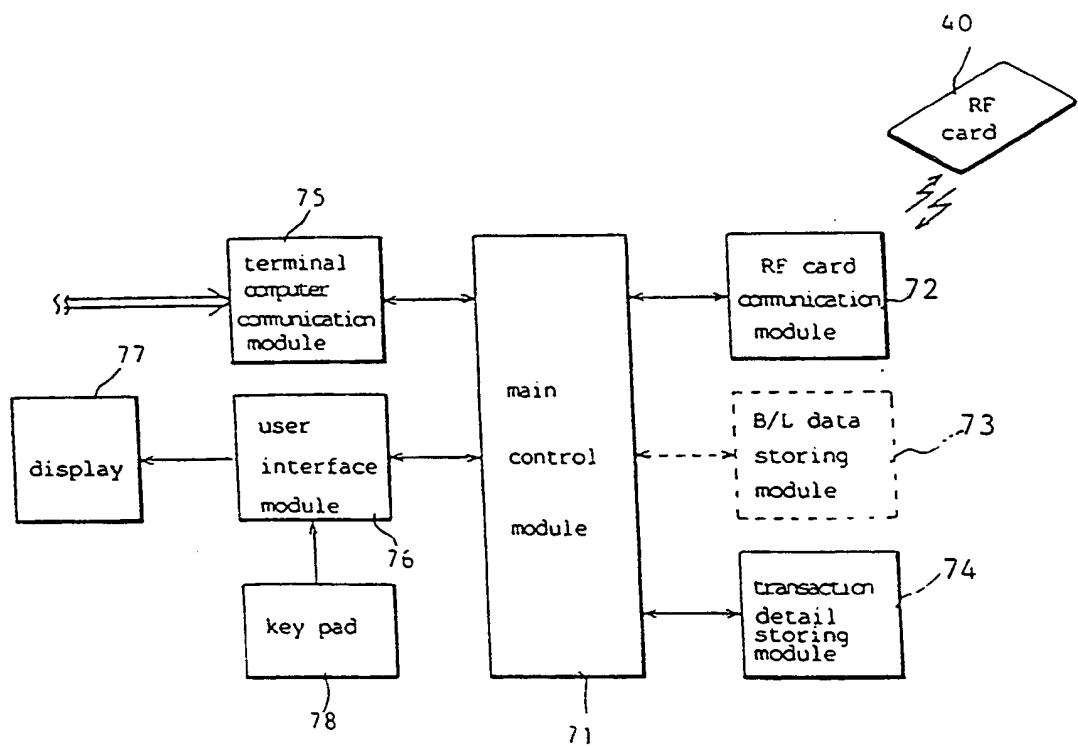
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FIG. 5



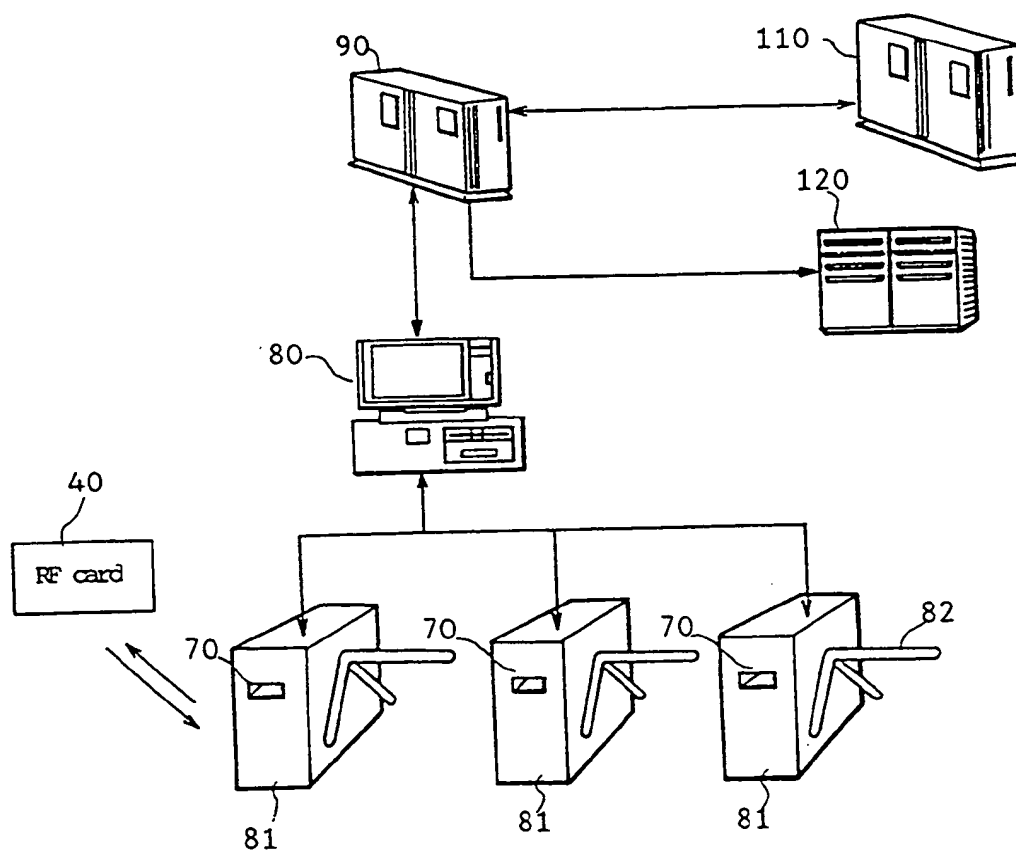
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FIG. 6



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FIG. 7



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/KR 96/00061

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC⁶: G 07 F 7/12; H 04 B 1/59

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC⁶: G 07 F 7/08, 7/20, 7/12; H 04 B 1/59; G 07 C 9/00, 9/02

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPODOC

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	GB 2 267 626 A (WESTINGHOUSE CUBIC LIM.) 08 December 1993 (08.12.93), claims 1,3; page 9, lines 5-12.	1
Y	EP 0 254 595 A2 (TRINTECH LIM.) 27 January 1988 (27.01.88), column 2, lines 21-37; claims 1,5.	1
A	DE 43 08 193 A1 (SIEMENS AG) 22 September 1994 (22.09.94), column 3, lines 51-56; fig.1.	7,8,9
A	DE 42 39 562 A1 (SCHLUMBERGER INDUSTRIES) 17 June 1993 (17.06.93), claim 1.	2,3,6,10
	----	1



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

19 July 1996 (19.07.96)

Date of mailing of the international search report

29 July 1996 (29.07.96)

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The GB 2 267 626 A discloses already an electronic ticket for use in a bus transport system in the size of a credit card. It contains memories, processors and a radio transmitter and -receiver with antenna and battery. Thus the ticket communicates contactless with a terminallike apparatus. If a user or passanger does not pay the correct fare, he will be set on a black list.

The EP 0 254 595 A2 discloses a terminal for credit cards. The terminal has a memory for the numbers of invalid cards. Invalid cards may be stolen cards, lost cards or cards, from which no money should be withdrawn. Thus this memory represents a black list. The list is updated via radio by a broadcast station. The comparison means put out a signal, if the number of the card is invalid and the transaction is interrupted. Therefore these two documents anticipate the claim 1 of the invention and it cannot be considered to involve an inventive step.

The DE 43 08 193 A1 discloses already an antenna coil with the IC inside the coil, a central computer and activating of the card by means of the coil and generating a current, thus the claims 2,3,6 and 10 are anticipated.

The DE 42 39 562 A1 discloses the transmission of a black list of cards to some terminals for the controlling of transactions.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/KR 96/00061

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